THE Numb. 88.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Friday, March 31, to Friday, April 7, 1738.

Mr. *Parks*,

Pleaſe to give the following a Place in your Paper, and you'll oblige

Your old Friend and conſtant Reader,

TOM. TELL-TRUTH.

Nam ſi curent, bene bonis ſit, male
Malis, quod nunc abeſt.
Cic. de Nat. Deorum. Vol. III.

THE other Day calling at a Public Houſe, a Box of Letters came from on Board a Ship lately arrived from *England*; they were no ſooner ſpread upon the Table, but the buſy Crowd, anxious for themſelves and Friends, made a Circle round it; having no Concern my ſelf (from the Misfortune of out-living my Friends) I took my Place in a Corner of the Room, when of a ſudden a Perſon ſnatches up a Letter, reads the Superſcription, To ---------- Egad, ſays he, I muſt know the Contents of this, and made off.

As I have formerly been a Sufferer by having had my Letters intercepted, I was inclin'd to ſuſpect this worthy Gentleman of opening what he had no Right to. I remember my poor old Father us'd to ſay, that *Mala praxis* was for ever contemned by Phyſicians; if ſo, why ſhould it be allow'd in any other Reſpect? 'Tis true, from an ignorant Pretender in Phyſic, a Man may run the Hazzard, may loſe his Life; and from the opening and deſtroying of Letters, the Conſequences may be as bad.

This is the falſeſt and baſeſt Way of betraying Mankind, and as great a Breach of Duty to our Neighbour as Man can be guilty of: And 'tis my firm Opinion, he that he will open and deſtroy another Man's Letter, will open his Cheſt, or ſtab him in the Dark, as Opportunity ſhall favour his Deſign.

The Advantage a baſe Man propoſes to himſelf from the intercepting and opening of Letters, is undoubtedly with the Deſign to make himſelf Maſter of the little Secrets of Family or private Affairs; and upon the Baſis of a Letter or Letters, abets, contrives, and plots, to bring his wicked Purpoſes to bear, to the Ruin of him he intends it for. This is an external Evil that *Europe* is unacquainted with. The Power of opening Letters is inveſted in the Crown; but that only regards the State, for the Preſervation of his Majeſty's Royal Perſon, and to ſecure the Peace and Tranquility of the Government; but even in this Caſe, 'tis ſeldom executed but upon the Suſpicion of High-Treaſon, and then 'tis held ſacred, and us'd with the utmoſt Caution.

Let us only ſuppoſe the opening of Letters to proceed in general from a curious Motive, (which is putting the moſt favourable Conſtruction it will bear) it will be attended with Difficulty to keep the Secrets (if any) that are impar'ted to them; if deſign'd to pry into their Neighbours Affairs, they muſt infallibly have a Mixture of Pain as well as Pleaſure. *What a poor degenerate Spirit!* but when the Devil prevails upon Man, he does it by mimicking the Truth, and raiſing erroneous and wicked Superſtructures upon a good and ſound Bottom; and he that thruſts himſelf into theſe Scrapes, entangles more than he is aware; for the conſtant Guard he muſt have upon his Tongue that none of theſe Secrets make their Eſcape, brings him under a Neceſſity often Times of Lying, or diſowning what he knows in a Manner irreconcileable with Sincerity or a good Conſcience.

I am confident ſuch evil Actions muſt be obnoxious to every Man of Honour, and am perſwaded the Publication of this Epiſtle cannot give Offence, but to the Guilty; and am therefore under ſome Surprize that our Men of Letters ſhould lie Dormant upon this Subject ſo long, without ever having given a Hint to the Public of ſuch vile and ſcandalous Proceedings.

From the Gentleman's Magazine, *for* December, 1737.

The Character of Her late Moſt Excellent Majeſty, as publiſh'd in the Daily Gazetteer, December 19.

THIS Great QUEEN, always the Object of our Love and Admiration, and at preſent of our inexpreſſible Grief, to a large Compaſs of Knowledge, joined the moſt polite Addreſs, and the moſt eaſy and elegant Manner of producing the Sentiments of others, or conveying her own; ſhe not only ſtudied Books, but what was infinitely better, the Nature and Reaſon of Things: She drew her Knowledge out of that Fountain, from whence all real Knowledge in Books was originally drawn; and was as great a Proficient in the Science, or Wiſdom of Life, both private and publick, as ever adorned any Age or Country: She could wiſely manage her own Paſſions, and rightly conduct thoſe of others: She was acquainted with all the Avenues of the Mind; and knew perfectly well how to reach the Head, by a proper Application to the Heart She was indeed, formed for publick Life; for ſhe underſtood the true Foundations of Religion and Government: She knew, that the true Foundation of Religion was the Will of GOD, ever manifeſt in the Reaſon of Things; and that the true Foundation of Government was Law, made by the Repreſentatives of a Free People. She diſtinguiſh'd between real and political Religion; real, or what Dr. *Clarke* calls ſincere and uncorrupt Religion, had always her ſupreme Regard, and to which every Thing was made to ſubmit: But the political Part of Religion ſhe conſidered only as local, or occaſional, and ſo far ſubmitted, or accommodated her Conduct to it, as that Conduct tended more directly to promote the Peace, Order, and Happineſs of the Publick.

Thus was her Majeſty greatly formed by Nature and Study for publick Life. In private Life, ſhe was an illuſtrious Example of all the ſocial Virtues; but, in one Inſtance, commanded the Imitation of every Family in the Kingdom; and that was prudent Family-Government. Authority which is loſt almoſt in every other Houſe, was carefully preſerved in the Royal Palace; where it was rightly judged, that Education, without Government and Reſtraint, as Planting without pruning, and lopping off luxurious Branches, would produce Minds void of Strength and Beauty, and unable to bring forth the Fruits of uſeful and reaſonable Action. The QUEEN knew how abſolutely neceſſary it was to teach Youth, very early, to refuſe whatever was hurtful or diſhonourable; and to prefer the

conſtant

conſtant and durable Good before momentary and fleeting Pleaſures: She knew, that in the Practice of this Doctrine of Refuſing, lay all the Seeds of Virtue, and the Foundation of every Thing Great and truly Noble, for which Reaſon ſhe obliged her Children to refuſe whatever was unreaſonably deſired; and in this hath ſet an Example, which, 'tis greatly to be wiſhed, all the Families in the Kingdom would think it their higheſt Duty to follow; and not only in this, but in all her other domeſtick and private Virtues; for ſhe was an excellent Wife, Mother, Friend, Patron, and Benefactreſs; ſo that her Name and Reputation will be dear to every *Engliſhman*, and had in everlaſting Remembrance.

BRITANNICUS.

There are other Eſſays *in the* Gazetteers *on the ſame noble Subject; but we ſhall chuſe to inſert that of a judicious and diſintereſted Foreigner, the Baron* de Pollnitz, *in his Memoirs*, viz.

THE QUEEN is a Princeſs, in whoſe Perſon every Thing that challenges Reſpect does at the ſame Time command Affection. Her Preſence is Majeſtick, but accompanied with Modeſty and good Nature; her Behaviour is the moſt courteous that can be, and her Wit, which is both ſolid and ſparkling, is adorned with a thouſand fine Accompliſhments. She always looked upon all the trifling Amuſements of her Sex with Diſdain; and particularly never affected Ornament in Dreſs. The reading of choice Authors was always one of her greateſt Pleaſures; and her Majeſty may be ſaid to be one of the moſt learned Princeſſes in *Europe*. Having loſt the Margrave of *Brandenburg Anſpach*, her Father, when ſhe was very young, and her Mother the Princeſs of *Saxe-Eyſenach* marrying again to *John-George* IV. Elector of *Saxony*, ſhe was left under the Guardianſhip of *Frederick* Elector of *Brandenburg*, afterwards King of *Pruſſia*, by which Means ſhe ſpent part of her early Days at the Court of *Berlin*, where the Electreſs, who was Siſter to the late King *George* I. gave her a Tincture of her own Politeneſs, and inſpired her with thoſe ſublime Sentiments for which ſhe was admired by all that approached her. The young Princeſs of *Anſpach* had at that Time all the Charms of Nature; and the Fame of her Beauty attracted the Addreſſes of *Charles* III. King of *Spain*, our auguſt Emperor, who offer'd her his Hand and his Crown: But the Princeſs was ſo ſtrongly attached to her Religion, that ſhe refuſed both. GOD reſerved her, no doubt, to make *Great-Britain* happy, and ſhe married the Electoral Prince of *Brunſwick-Lunenburg*. Not many Years after this, ſhe ſaw (but without any viſible Emotion of Joy) her Father-in-Law and her Husband called to the Poſſeſſion of one of the chief Thrones in the World. I was then at *Hanover*, and will venture to aſſure you, that the Electoral Family heard of this new Addition to their Greatneſs with a Moderation which render'd them worthy of their Fortune; and the Princeſs in particular demonſtrated, that ſhe was thoroughly ſatisfied in her Mind, that ſhe could be happy without a Crown, and that both her Father-in-Law and her Husband were already Kings in her Eye, becauſe they ſo highly deſerved that Title. When ſhe became Princeſs of *Wales*, ſhe was ſo prudent as to keep fair with both the Parties, which then divided the Royal Family. The late King had a ſincere Eſteem for her, and ſhe in Return paid him very great Reſpect. And now that ſhe is QUEEN, her Majeſty contributes all that is in her Power to make her Subjects happy. The King lets her into a Share of Affairs, and leaves the Regency of the Kingdom to her in his Abſence.

In our Gazette, *the Week before laſt*, N°. 86, *we gave our Readers His Majeſty's moſt gracious* SPEECH *at the Opening of the Seſſion of Parliament; ſince which we have receiv'd the* ADDRESSES *of both Houſes of Parliament, to His Majeſty, which are as follow:*

The Humble ADDRESS of the Houſe of Commons to the KING.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Commons of *Great-Britain*, in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to return our moſt humble and grateful Thanks for Your Majeſty's moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

To ſpeak our utmoſt Senſe of the great Loſs Your Majeſty and theſe Kingdoms have lately ſuſtained, would be to revive and aggravate, what we wiſh to alleviate and diſpel; but we hope Your Majeſty will pardon the Intruſion of our ſincere Condoleance, when You reflect on the double Duty, by which we are bound, as affectionate Subjects to Your Majeſty, and as Repreſentatives of the People of *Great-Britain*, not to paſs over in Silence this Object of Your Diſtreſs and their univerſal Mourning.

When we reflect on the amiable private Character of that great Princeſs, on Her perſonal and domeſtick Merit, as an indulgent and inſtructive Parent, a mild and gracious Miſtreſs; or, with Regard to Your Majeſty, as uniting in one all the different Characters of the moſt pleaſing as well as conſtant Companion; the moſt able as well as the moſt conſtant Friend; the moſt tender as well as the moſt obſervant Wife; when we reflect on theſe Circumſtances, we mourn Her Loſs, as the greateſt, with which Your Majeſty and Your Royal Houſe could have been afflicted: But when we turn our Thoughts to Her great and publick Virtues, Her Love of Juſtice, Her Attachment to the Laws and Principles of this wiſe and happy Conſtitution, Her extenſive Charities, Her boundleſs Benevolence, Her Succour to Diſtreſs, Her Favour to Merit, Her Lenity to all; when we conſider theſe Parts of Her high Character, it is no longer for particular and perſonal Cauſes that we grieve; it is a National Loſs we lament.

If a due Submiſſion to ſuperior Authority, and a due Exerciſe of Power, when committed to Her Hands, are the ſtrongeſt Marks of Excellence in both Parts of Government; and if theſe juſtly claim Praiſe and Admiration, how can we ſufficiently praiſe or admire Her Conduct, either in the Preſence or Abſence of Your Majeſty? In the firſt, we ſaw the moſt conſtant Compliance with Your Will; in the laſt, the true Repreſentation of Him, with whoſe delegated Authority She was veſted; for all Her Acts were great, and wiſe, and good; Alternately we beheld Her Submiſſion in this Character, and felt her Mildneſs in the other; and great as the Diſtance may ſeem from Commanding to Subjection, the Tranſition to Her was eaſy, whoſe Abilities were equal to any Situation, and whoſe Temper could conform to all; as reſigned to the Duties of a Queen Conſort, as capable of the High Office of Guardian of the Realm; as ready to ſubmit, as able to command, and equally an Example to all Sovereigns, when She ruled, and to all Subjects when She obeyed.

And tho' Your Majeſty's juſt and great Concern on this Occaſion would perhaps receive no Extenuation from the Comfort Your Faithful Commons might vainly try to adminiſter; yet, that nothing may be wanting on our Parts, which may contribute to the making Your Majeſty's Government (the Source of our Proſperity) as eaſy to Yourſelf, as it has ever been to Your Subjects, we do aſſure Your Majeſty, that we will not only carefully avoid all Heats and Animoſities, but will, with the greateſt Readineſs, effectually raiſe the Supplies neceſſary for the Service of the current Year, and, with a Zeal and Affection becoming the Repreſentatives of a grateful People, make all neceſſary Proviſions for the Honour, Peace and Security of Your Crown and Kingdoms; demonſtrating to all the World, that the Support of Your Majeſty's Government, and the Publick Safety, are conſtantly our Care, and that we deſire nothing more than the Preſervation of our wiſe and excellent Conſtitution in the ſame happy, firm, and envied Situation, in which it was delivered down to us from our Anceſtors and Your Majeſty's great Predeceſſors.

But

But whilſt by theſe Means we endeavour to prevent any Additional Diſquiet from approaching Your Royal Perſon, we muſt beg Leave to lay again before Your Majeſty the anxious Grief of Your whole People, together with their humble and moſt earneſt Wiſhes, that Your Majeſty's known Reſolution may aid Time, in alleviating Your Sorrow for that Loſs, which nothing can repair, and in reſtoring to Your Majeſty that Tranquility of Mind, which can alone free us from the moſt ſolicitous Fears for a Life, on which the Happineſs of Your Royal Family, and of this afflicted Nation, ſo immediately depends.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament Aſſembled.

Die Martis, 24 *Januarii*, 1737.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majeſty's moſt Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to return Your Majeſty our unfeigned Thanks for Your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

It is with the greateſt Humility we take this firſt Opportunity of approaching Your Royal Perſon, to lament the irreparable Loſs, ſuſtained by Your Majeſty, and theſe Kingdoms, in the Death of that Excellent Princeſs, Our late moſt Gracious Queen; and, with Hearts overwhelmed with Grief, to condole with Your Majeſty, on this melancholy and ſolemn Occaſion.

To indulge Ourſelves in reflecting upon the many great and amiable Qualities, which diſtinguiſhed Her ſhining Character, and conſpired to form the greateſt Queen, the moſt endearing Conſort, and the beſt Parent, that ever made a Prince, a People, and a Royal Family happy, would only ſerve to aggravate Your Majeſty's juſt Grief, and make thoſe Wounds bleed afreſh, which it is our Intereſt, and ſhall be our Endeavour, to heal. For, if the Remembrance of the Bleſſings we enjoyed, from the happy Effects of Her never to be forgotten Virtues, add ſo much to the general Affliction, how deep a Senſe muſt it ſtrike into the Breaſt of Your Majeſty, the immediate and daily Witneſs of her ineſtimable Accompliſhments!

At the ſame time that We preſume to lay theſe imperfect Expreſſions of our real Sorrow at Your Royal Feet, we cannot but bleſs God for the Preſervation of Your Majeſty's moſt precious Life, on which the Welfare and Happineſs of theſe Kingdoms do in ſo great a Meaſure depend; humbly beſeeching Your Majeſty, under this ſevere Misfortune, ſo to moderate Your Grief, as not to endanger a Health of ſuch infinite Importance to all Your People, and to exert that Princely Fortitude of Mind, which alone can revive our diſconſolate Spirits; and, by leſſening Your Majeſty's Grief, alleviate that of Your faithful Subjects.

Your Majeſty's gracious Declaration, That the Affairs of the Publick ſhall ſuffer no Delay or Interruption from You, on any Account whatſoever, is a freſh Inſtance of Your Majeſty's making the Welfare of Your People Your firſt Care in all Circumſtances, and under all Trials; and muſt be the ſtrongeſt Inducement to us, if any were wanting, to lay aſide all Heats and Animoſities. As Your Majeſty has always founded the Glory of Your Reign in preſerving the Religious and Civil Rights of Your People, and ſteadily purſuing their Proſperity and Happineſs; ſo we, in Return, place our great Security under God, for thoſe invaluable Bleſſings, in the Safety of Your Majeſty's moſt Sacred Perſon and Government, which we will always ſupport to the utmoſt of our Power, excited by all the Ties of Duty and Gratitude, to perſevere with unalterable Zeal and Affection in our Loyalty to Your Majeſty, and an unſhaken Regard to the Honour and Dignity of Your Crown.

His MAJESTY's moſt Gracious ANSWER.

MY LORDS,

I Thank you for this dutiful Addreſs, and for Your Zeal for My Perſon and Government. The affectionate Manner in which you expreſs the juſt Senſe You have of My great Loſs, gives me the moſt acceptable Proof of Your real Concern for Me and My Family.

THEY write from Paris, That a Maſter piece of Mechanicks has been lately ſhewn to the Quality there. It is a Statue repreſenting one playing upon the Flute, in the Taſte of that which is at the Tuilleries. It will hold a real Flute of the ordinary Tone to its Mouth, and play ſeveral Tunes upon it, by the Help of certain Springs. The Motions of the Lips and Fingers are very fine, and the Notes are ſwelled or ſunk, plaid ſoft or ſtrong, with ſuch Propriety, that the Image ſeems to expreſs itſelf as if it had a real Soul.

From Vienna, That Count Seckendorff having in his Anſwer fully refuted all the Charges againſt his Conduct, a Propoſal has been made to him to ſtifle his Proſecution, provided he will ſign two Conditions: Firſt, never, through the whole Courſe of his Life, to ſerve againſt or directly or indirectly do any thing contrary to the Intereſt of his Imperial Majeſty: Second, to ſuppreſs his Reſentment, and not to take Vengeance of any Perſon whatſoever on account of his preſent Proſecution. He accepted the Firſt; ſaying, That he was too well acquainted with his Imperial Majeſty's Uprightneſs of Heart, and Greatneſs of Soul, ever to ſuffer even the Shadow of Sentiments, contrary to the Intereſt of his Imperial Majeſty, to riſe in his Mind; that he ſhould for ever perſevere in the ſame Way of Thinking; and that he would be ready, on all Occaſions, to ſacrifice whatever was deareſt to him, even the laſt Drop of his Blood, for the Sake and in the Cauſe of the Houſe of Auſtria: But in Regard to the Second Article, a mean Compliance with the Conditions thereof, would give a mortal Wound to his Honour, and the World juſt Cauſe to look upon him as a contemptible cowardly Wretch, who well deſerv'd much heavier Puniſhments than he had undergone; wherefore he was determin'd, whatever might be the Conſequence, to take a ſignal and bloody Vengeance on thoſe who had ſo ſtrenuouſly labour'd to accompliſh his Deſtruction and Diſgrace; and who at the ſame Time were conſcious of his Innocence.

I am deſired by Mr. Huber, *one of the Gentlemen concerned in the Scheme for Purchaſing Tobacco for the* French, *to inſert the following Letter in my* Gazette.

Maryland, March 23, 1738.

Mr. *Parks*,

AS Mention is made in my printed Memorial of Two Merchants at *London*, who have offer'd to give to the *French* Farmers the Tobacco they want, at Two Pence a Pound, has been wittingly, or by Miſtake, miſunderſtood, and apply'd to Gentlemen in the Tobacco-Trade, whoſe Character and Probity I know and eſteem; I am glad to declare here, as I did at firſt, and on every Occaſion, I never meant, nor inſinuated to mean any Merchant in the Tobacco-Trade, but Two Merchants well known at *London*; each of them offer'd a Bail of 100,000 Crowns, if not complying with his Promiſe. Their Names (tho' it was uſeleſs to ſet them in Print) I never refuſed to tell, even when not enquired for, as having it under their Hands, and being obliged to no Secrecy. Inſinuations I have met, and probably ſhall meet with; but nor will nor want to make uſe of any baſe and diſhoneſt Means.

I am Yours, &c.

J. J. Huber.

Mr. *Parks*,

The following Letter is an exact Copy of an Original, that was actually ſent by a Perſon who ſets up for a Merchant, to one that had dealt with him; and as it contains a new and uncommon Method of *Dunning*, the Publication of it may be of future Service to the Author, and will undoubtedly contribute to the Diverſion of ſome of your Readers, as it has already done to

Your conſtant Cuſtomer, &c.

Mr. ----

Sir,

YOU very wall know that you owe to mee Tow Barrels of Corn; ar Twelf Shillyng which you ploſe; for what you bought of mee at C----P---t, 13 *Months agoo. I have ſent to you, for the ſame Sum before This, But you do not anſer at all, and if you doo not anſer this with Specd: By* G-d: *I will with Speed take Care to make you to hanſer.*

From, Sir, Youers, E----s M----r.

WILLIAMSBURG, April 7.

We have Advice, by a Letter, from Briſtol, dated Jan. 12, That on the 9th Inſtant there was a violent Storm of Wind and Rain, which did great Damage to the Ships and Boats in the River, overflow'd Part of that City, damag'd many of the Merchants Goods in the Cellars and Warehouſes, and drowned many Cattle and Sheep in the adjacent Country.

Laſt Week His Honour the Governor receiv'd Information, that Two White Men, Inhabitants of *Orange* County, had been lately kill'd by ſome Indians; and that further Danger was dreaded from them, by the Inhabitants of the Frontiers: Whereupon His Honour was pleas'd to give Orders, that Arms and Ammunition ſhould be ſent from the Magazine, for the Uſe of the Inhabitants of thoſe Parts; which is accordingly done.

1738. Enter'd in *York* River,

March 31. *Snow Williamsburg, of Briſtol, Jonathan Lambert, from Briſtol, with ſundry European Goods.*

April 1. *Ship Somerſet, of Briſtol, John Sanders, Maſter, from Briſtol and Cadiz, in Ballaſt.*

----- 5. *Ship Maynard, of London, Thomas Reynolds, Maſter, from London, with ſundry European Goods, and 7 Paſſengers.*

1738. Clear'd in *York* River,

March 29. *Ship Staunton, of London, Samuel Charnock, Maſter, for London, with* 344 *Hogſheads of Tobacco, and* 3400 *Staves.*

April 4. *Ship Carter, of London, Samuel Malbon, Maſter, for London, with* 519 *Hogſheads of Tobacco, and* 8800 *Staves.*

Capt. Friend *is arriv'd at* Hampton, *and will come to* York *River, as ſoon as he has unloaded ſome Goods.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. Otheal, *of* Nanſemond *County, gives Notice, That he will attend at the Lodging late Capt.* Acrill's, *at Mr.* Stott's *Houſe in* Williamsburg, *from* Wedneſday *Night the* 13*th of* April, *until the End of the General Court, to receive the Commands of ſuch Gentlemen who have or ſhall think fit to employ him.*

To be Sold for Ready Money,

A Tract of valuable Land lying on Potowmack *River, in* Weſtmoreland *County, joining to the Land of Col.* Gawin Corbin, *containing about Five Hundred Acres, with an Overſeer's Houſe, Quarters, and three large Tobacco-Houſes, a good Orchard, well wooded, watered, &c. Alſo ſeveral fine Slaves, to be ſold with the Land, or ſeparate, with ſeveral Sorts of Houſhold Goods, Stock, &c. Whoever has a Mind to purchaſe the ſaid Land, Negroes, &c. may repair to the Subſcriber, at his Houſe in* Northumberland *County.*

Robert Eskridge.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, in Edgcomb *Precinct,* North-Carolina, *on the 26th Day of* December *laſt, a Servant Man, named* Darby Tool: *He is a Shoemaker by Trade, hath but one Leg, and is an* Iriſhman. *Whoever will bring the ſaid Servant to me in* Edgcomb *Precinct, or ſecure him, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall have Four Piſtoles Reward, beſides what the Law allows, paid by me,*

William Whitehead.

N. B. *He is ſuſpected to be gone to* Cherry Point, *on* Potowmack; *and had in Company with him, one* Mary Cullen, *an* Iriſh *Woman, whom he calls his Wife.*

March 31, 1738.

THIS is to give Notice to all Gentlemen and Ladies, That there will be a Ball on Wedneſday *Evening, the 26th of* April *next, and an Aſſembly on* Friday *the 28th, at the Houſe of Mrs.* Degraffenreidt, *in* Williamſburg. *Tickets to be had of her.*

N. B. *There will be ſet up to be Raffled for, a likely young* Virginia *Negro Woman, fit for Houſe Buſineſs, and her Child.*

THIS is to give Notice to the Gentlemen and Ladies, That there will be a Publick and Aſſembly, at the Capitol, *on* Thurſday *Evening the 27th of* April *next: Alſo ſeveral Groteſque Dances, never yet perform'd in* Virginia. *Tickets to be had of Mrs.* Stagg.

N. B. *Several valuable Goods will be put up to be Raffled for; alſo a likely young Negro Fellow.*

THIS is to give Notice to all Gentlemen and others, who had employ'd Mr. Acrill, *deceas'd, as their Attorney, that their Papers will be lodg'd before the next General Court, in the Hands of Mr.* Benjamin Waller, *at the Secretary's Office, in* Williamsburg, *where they may be had on Application to him.*

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living at Urbanna, *in* Middleſex *County, on the 27th of* October *laſt, a Servant Man, named* Patrick Flood: *He is a pretty tall luſty Fellow, of a black ſwarthy Complexion; is a Baker by Trade, and is an* Iriſhman, *but ſpeaks pretty good* Engliſh. *He had on, when he went away, a dark Cinnamon colour'd Drugget Coat, a good new Hat, new Leather Breeches, and ſeveral new Shirts. He took with him a young bay Mare, with a Star in her Forehead, and one white Foot. He went in Company with one* Sarah Carrol, *who formerly travelled to* Carolina, *where they are both ſuſpected to be gone, having been ſeen on the Road thither: She is a tall ſlender Woman, with a wry Look, and a ſwarthy Complexion; is a Weaver by Trade; and had with her a white Cotton Gown, and a good new plad Gown. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid Servant Man, ſo as he may be had again, ſhall have four Piſtoles Reward, paid where they ſhall pleaſe to direct, by* John Mitchell.

N. B. *I have been informed he has a forged Paſs, and his Indentures diſcharged.*

*** POEMS on ſeveral Occaſions. *Never before printed. By a Gentleman of* VIRGINIA. *Price* 15 d. *Sold by* W. Parks. *Alſo*

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